

BATTLE RAGES AROUND NAMUR; GERMANS INVADE FRANCE
AT CIREY; KAISER'S FORCES ARE TRAPPED, ALLIES CLAIMPUT CITIES
TO RANSOM

Germans Place War Levy of \$40,000,000 on Brussels and \$10,000,000 on Liege. Forts Are Intact.

SAY ANTWERP IS SAFE

Belgians, Retreating from the Capital, Now Are "Ready for Offensive Co-operation with the Allies."

Special Cable to Washington Herald. London, Aug. 21.—The official press bureau of the war office and the admiralty tonight report that a war levy of £8,000,000 has been imposed by Germany upon the city of Brussels.

A telegram to the London Star from its Rotterdam correspondent says that Germany has imposed a war levy of 50,000,000 francs upon the city of Liege. Great numbers of Belgian fugitives from Herenthals, Diest, Ghent, and other cities are flocking into Antwerp, it is reported in Central News dispatches received today from Roosendaal, Holland.

Many Wounded Arrive. Many wounded are being taken into Antwerp from the district around Malines.

Several large steamers now in port at Ghent are being transformed into hospital ships.

The Belgian Legation this evening made public an Antwerp dispatch saying that the Belgian army had arrived at Antwerp in good order. The Belgians announce that they are now ready to co-operate with the allies in an offensive movement.

The government press bureau this afternoon gave official confirmation to the Exchange Telegraph dispatch sent out late yesterday, announcing a defeat of the Germans at Tirlemont, Belgium. According to the announcement the Germans lost heavily and were compelled to abandon Tirlemont.

Namur Attack Resumed. Paris, Aug. 21.—The war office announces that the German forces on both sides of the Meuse near Huy, Belgium, are engaged in a concentration movement.

The attack on Namur has been resumed with renewed vigor, the German siege guns being carried into new positions.

The fall of Brussels without a shot being fired in its defense was explained today by the French war office as a strategic move that had caught the German army in a trap.

"The German forces, it was stated, have been caught between Antwerp and Namur, which is only about sixty kilometers (37.3 miles) apart. The German situation is thus difficult, since they lack the first requirement of their march through Belgium, namely, free passages by the Meuse through Liege and Namur and inaction by the Belgian army."

Liege Forts Still Intact. "The forts at Liege are still holding out and those at Namur, which are equally powerful, have not been attacked."

The war office added that there was no danger of Antwerp being captured, saying on this point:

"The Antwerp defenses consist of three fortifications, whose power of resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most perfect appliances. If the Germans do not besiege it they will be obliged to cover themselves from flank attacks and if they do besiege it they will be compelled to detach a large force for that purpose."

Say Germans Bombarded Little French Town

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Aug. 21.—The Germans bombarded Mire-la-Tour on August 16, the very day on which the inhabitants were celebrating the anniversary of the historical battle at that place in 1870, best known as the battle of Vionville.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the citizens were at vespers, the noise of big guns resounded through the town and shells began to fall into the streets.

The inhabitants fled in panic from the churches and took refuge in the cellars of their homes.

The bombardment continued until 1:30 o'clock, and six persons were killed and several houses struck.

BUILDING FALLS; TWO KILLED.

Special to The Washington Herald. Boston, Aug. 21.—Two men were killed, four others were injured when the foundation walls of a new building gave way today.

AIM INDICTMENTS
AT FOOD GOUGERS

McReynolds Ready to Lay Facts Before Grand Jury.

CONSPIRACY THE CHARGE

Reports from Many States Show Unexplained Jump in Cost of Food Since War.

The early indictment of food dealers for alleged conspiracy to advance prices now is looked for. It was reported yesterday in administration circles that Attorney General McReynolds believed he had obtained evidence warranting that course. He had made no official report to the White House, however, so far as could be learned.

That Attorney General McReynolds is framing a recommendation to be made to the President regarding legislation which will render easier the task of the department in prosecuting dealers who artificially inflate prices, was stated at the department, but Mr. McReynolds declined to give any inkling of the form of law he will recommend.

Sugar Bounds Upward. A Representative in Congress from Connecticut yesterday informed the department that sugar in Connecticut was advanced from \$1.10 per 25 pounds on August 4 to \$1.45 per 25 pounds on August 12, and that since the latter date the price has been boosted to \$1.75. He also declared butter had advanced from 23 to 33 cents a pound and veal has been raised to 34 cents a pound, the highest price ever asked in that section.

While wheat has gone down in Oklahoma the price of flour has been advanced 25 cents per hundredweight, according to information given the department. Sugar is selling, wholesale, at \$2.10 per hundredweight in Oklahoma, almost double the price quoted before the outbreak of the war. Butter has increased 5 cents a pound in that State, although butter fat has not advanced.

A United States attorney in Arkansas reported to the department increases in prices of sugar, beans, cheese, flour, molasses, corn products, including canned articles, smoked meats and various foods. He states that in his opinion no proper reason exists for price advances, but that the war is being used by manufacturers, refiners and wholesalers to make undue profit.

The attorney declares sugar has doubled in price, "notwithstanding the large sugar crop and the eagerness of refiners and brokers thirty days ago to make contracts at almost any price."

Don'ts by Sherman. The market basket cuts a big figure in the cost of living, according to John H. Sherman, superintendent of weights and measures and markets. People who are too proud to carry a basket to market need not expect to be taken for wise ones by dealers, was one of the hints thrown out gently yesterday by the inventor of the "community league" plan.

Declaring that buyers are more at fault than dealers, Mr. Sherman laid down a few don'ts for all consumers, such as: Don't be afraid to carry a market basket. Don't be afraid to count your change. Don't buy at one place all the time. Don't permit a dealer to wrap up a commodity and then weigh it. Don't forget to weigh purchases at home.

AMERICANS TAKE UP ARMS FOR FRANCE

Hundreds of Foreigners Enlisting Under Tri-color—Twenty-five from United States Accepted.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Aug. 21.—Hundreds of foreigners presented themselves to the military authorities today and offered their services as volunteers. Among them were 150 Americans, twenty-five of whom were accepted. The proportion accepted among the other foreigners was about 30 per cent. The remainder of the Americans will be examined tomorrow.

Among the twenty-five American citizens accepted were William Shaw, son of Benjamin Shaw, of Pittsburgh, engaged as an aviator; James Stewart Carstairs, a portrait painter, of Philadelphia; Dennis Dowd, a New York lawyer; Prof. Achilles Ollinger, of Columbia University, and Weston Hall, of Kentucky. They will go to Rouen to drill, and afterwards will be sent to the battle front.

Italy Asks Austria to Explain Landing of Arms

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Aug. 21.—An Exchange telegram from Rome says the Italian foreign minister has asked for a friendly explanation from the Austrian government regarding the landing of a shipment of arms at St. John di Medua on August 16.

It is alleged that Austria is arming the Albanians against Serbia.

Hotel Woodstock, New York City. Comfort Without Extravagance.—Adv.

KAISER WILL
IGNORE JAPAN

Report in Tokyo that Germany Will Precipitate War by Maintaining Contemptuous Silence.

TOKYO CENSORS NEWS

Press Disclaims Menace to United States as Government Prepares to Attack Kiaochow.

Special Cable to Washington Herald. Peking, Aug. 21.—A strict censorship is current today that Germany will make no reply whatever to Japan's ultimatum. Japanese newspapers in China have been forbidden to publish army or navy movements.

Censorship Established.

Tokyo, Aug. 21.—A strict censorship was ordered by the Japanese government today and went into effect immediately. All dispatches are now censored by the military authorities.

Newspaper correspondents were notified not to send any messages concerning the movements of troops or warships. The newspapers were warned not to print news of that nature. Preparations for war with Germany are going ahead rapidly. Though the time limit set in the ultimatum to Berlin will not expire until noon Sunday, the attaches of the German embassy have packed their personal belongings and are ready to leave.

U. S. Ambassador Approached. The American Ambassador has been approached with a view to having him represent Germany here.

There are a number of German professors in the Japanese universities, but they will probably remain. Outside of the preparations for departure now being made at the German embassy there has been no intimation of what reply Germany would make to the ultimatum demanding the withdrawal or disarming of German ships in the Far East and the surrender of Kiaochow territory.

The government recognizes that it faces a hard task at Kiaochow. The fortifications are formidable and work has been going on night and day to strengthen them.

Acted at Britain's Request.

The Tokyo newspapers today displayed prominently a statement that Japan's ultimatum was sent to Germany at the request of England after long diplomatic consultation. This is a diplomatic statement made in English newspapers that Japan was acting on her own initiative.

The newspapers express surprise that the American press should attribute sinister motives to Japan, in view of the fact that she acted at the request of her ally.

They also carry emphatic denials by Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato of reports that Japan is seeking to acquire the Philippines and Samoa.

Reports from Peking that China views with dissatisfaction Japan's activities have caused the government to send Luei Nakono, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, to China to assure the Peking government that Japan has no ulterior designs.

Flee, Fearing Attack.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—All women and children and Japanese subjects living in Tiao-tau, which embraces most of Kiaochow, left for fear of an attack by the Japanese fleet.

London, Aug. 21.—A wireless news agency which has been issuing statements dated Berlin gave out the information this afternoon that the German government of Kiaochow has notified the Kaiser he will undertake to perform his duties to the last. This indicates that the German troops at Kiaochow will resist a Japanese attack.

U. S. Keeping Out of It.

Though officials yesterday declined to admit the receipt of an inquiry from China suggesting that the United States serve as an intermediary for the transfer of Kiaochow from Germany to China, it was increasingly evident that there is very little likelihood of such a proposal being favorably acted upon here.

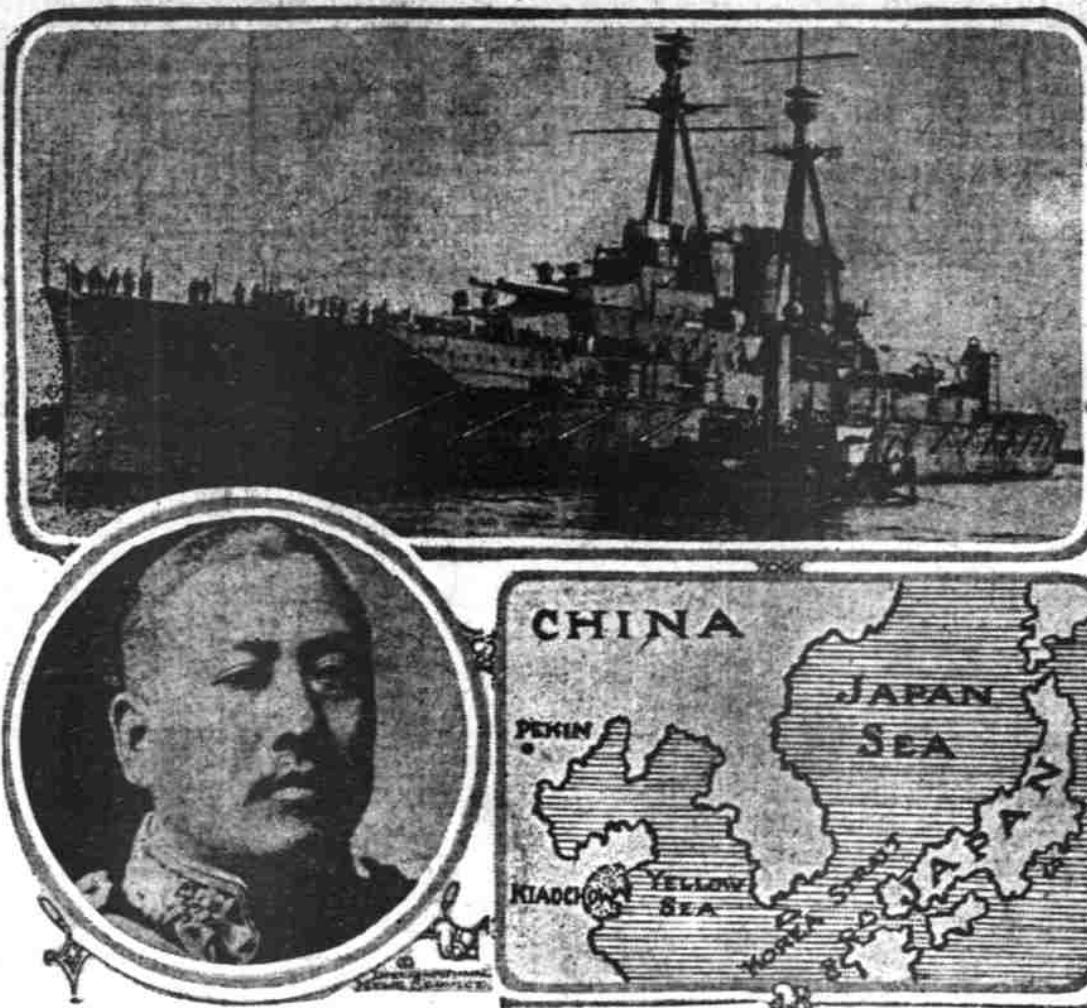
It became known that Japan will not accept such a suggestion as that from Peking. Japan will require from Germany a "yes" or "no" reply to its ultimatum. If Germany answers "no," or proposes roundabout methods, or fails to answer at all, Japan will immediately attempt to take Kiaochow.

PLANS \$75,000,000 WAR ISSUE.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Aug. 21.—The government has invited tenders for a further issue of £15,000,000 in treasury bills, dated August 29 and made payable in six months.

\$10 Asheville and Return Fri. Aug. 28. Adv.

GERMANY ON VERGE OF WAR WITH JAPAN.



The upper photograph is of the Japanese battleship Kongo, the most powerful fighting machine of the Japanese navy. The Kongo was completed in March, 1914, and is one of the most modern battleships afloat. Below is Baron Saito, the Japanese minister of war, and a map showing Kiaochow, the German naval station in China. The Japanese ultimatum, which expires Sunday, demands that Germany quit Kiaochow and remove all of her battleships from the Pacific. There is but little chance of the ultimatum being favorably received by the Kaiser. The map shows new Japan is menaced by the German naval base.

TO PARIS IN 3 MONTHS,
SAY GERMAN PAPERS

Kaiser Has a Million Men in Belgium, Assert Hamburg Editions Brought to London.

FIRST NEWS FROM GERMANY

The first war news of consequence to get out of Germany in many days is contained in copies of Hamburg papers brought to London by messenger. The dispatches presented herewith reflect what the Hamburg newspapers print of the situation in Germany.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Aug. 21.—(By messenger from Hamburg.) Newspapers in Hamburg print the statement that Germany now has millions of men in the field. More than a million have been thrown into Belgium, while between 800,000 and 1,000,000 men are at Western, on the Dutch frontier.

It is admitted that the French forts from Belfort to Verdun are impregnable and that the only line of attack can be through Belgium.

A rumor has been circulated that the Crown Prince has been wounded in Belgium, but the German papers report the Kaiser's son on the Russian frontier.

The Kaiser himself passed through Coblenz on Monday, his course being directed toward Belgium territory.

The most sanguine among the German newspapers does not expect that Paris will be reached in less than three months.

As to Germany's food supply, the papers say there seems to be little danger of famine. The harvest has been extraordinarily large and there is sufficient food to last fourteen months.

Americans are allowed to cash small letters of credit, whereas the Germans are not allowed to draw any money from the banks, whatsoever, and accordingly are obliged to live on credit. The people are prepared to hand their savings to the government.

The treatment of American citizens generally in Germany is kind, for there is a feeling that America is in sympathy with Germany. Americans confined in the country are inclined to be silent as to their attitude.

PETER V. DE GRAW IS DEAD AT HOME HERE

Former Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Peter Vorhees De Graw died shortly after 3 o'clock this morning at his home, 215 Maryland avenue northeast, after an illness of more than six months. His wife and son, Edward De Graw, were at the bedside when the end came. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. De Graw had been sinking for the last two weeks, and early yesterday his physician, Dr. M. P. Barnes, said death was only a matter of hours. He suffered a hemorrhage early in the evening, and was unconscious when death came.

For many years Mr. De Graw was engaged in newspaper work in Washington.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York, Aug. 21.—Arrived: II Piedmont, from Valencia.

\$2.00 to Atlantic City and Return \$5.00. Sunday, Aug. 23, Baltimore and Ohio leaving Washington 7:15 a. m. and Atlantic City 8:00 a. m. Free transfer in Philadelphia included. Grand opportunity to visit America's greatest seashore resort. Children half fare.—Adv.

COUNTER ATTACK DRIVES
FRENCH FROM LORRAINE

Paris War Office Says Troops Retreated Before Vastly Superior Force After Six Days of Fierce Fighting—Hold Muelhausen.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Aug. 21.—The war office issued an official statement tonight as follows:

"After reconquering the frontier, our troops advanced into Lorraine along a front extending from the Donon Mountains to Chateau Salins.

"Our left covers the advance works of Nancy, and our advance guards reached Delme, Dieuze, and Morhang. Yesterday several German army corps made a vigorous attack, and our advance guards, fell back. The fight was extremely fierce on both sides, and in view of the greatly superior numbers of the Germans, our troops, who had been fighting continuously for six days, retreated.

"Our left covers the advance works of Nancy, and our right is firmly established in the Donon hills.

"The greater strength of the enemy made our remaining in Lorraine useless and imprudent.

"Details received show that the recapture of Muelhausen was a great success. The offensive, first along the line from Thann to Donnersmarie (Dammert), and then on to Muelhausen, was carried out with rare dash.

"By a bold stroke Gen. Paul Pau, once he was master at Thann and Donnersmarie, directed the troops west of Muelhausen, giving the enemy an opportunity to engage him between our lines and the Swiss frontier, and then by a second move the Germans were thrown back on Muelhausen."

Four Austrian Warships Sunk, Is Russian Claim

Special to The Washington Herald. London, Aug. 21.—The Russian consul general today issued an official statement, saying that the French squadron in the Adriatic had sunk one Austrian battleship and three destroyers.

The Russian consulate here today became the official press bureau for the Russian government in the United States.

SON KILLED IN BATTLE; "LONG LIVE FRANCE," HE SAYS

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Aug. 21.—When the news was brought to him that one of his sons had been slain in battle, Count Guerry de Beauregard, veteran of the war of 1870, said:

"Long live France. My son has died nobly. My other two sons, now on the battle field, will avenge him."

"SCOTCH" CARGO ARRIVES.

Special to The Washington Herald. Baltimore, Aug. 21.—Just in time to meet the advanced prices of imported liquors, the Furness steamer Rapidan, from Leith, brought 700 cases, or 14,500 quarts, of Scotch whisky and 10 cases of bottled wine.

ELUDES GERMAN WARSHIPS.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The Pacific Mail liner Koros, flying the British flag, has successfully evaded German cruisers on a run across the Pacific and will enter the bay as soon as the fog lifts.

GERMANS INVEST NAMUR;
MOVE AGAINST ANTWERP

Kaiser's Army of Invasion Trapped in Belgium, French and British Claim—Teutons Repulsed in Bloody Battle at Aerschot, Fifteen Miles from Provisional Belgian Capital—Heavy War Levies Imposed on Brussels and Liege.

HUGE ARMY PUSHING TOWARD FRANCE
THROUGH ALSACE; TOWNS ARE TAKEN

Main Armies Forge on to Clash Near Namur—Censorship Veils Alignment, but Battle of the Ages Is Near—Heavy Force Moves Toward Antwerp, the Belgians Fleeing Before Them.

Paris, Aug. 21.—In an official bulletin tonight the war office says:

"Namur is partly invested. Heavy artillery opened fire toward noon. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse, outside the range of the action at Namur.

"German cavalry forces passed through Brussels today, going westward. They were followed later by an army corps.

"The retreat of the Belgians continued today."

London, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Amsterdam reports the bulk of the German army advancing on French territory via Cirey, five miles northwest of Muelhausen.

The Daily Express prints an Ostend dispatch from its correspondent, Alfred Stead, that the French have reoccupied Louvain which was seized by the German troops two or three days ago.

The Daily Mail, under an Ostend date, publishes the following:

The Germans are overrunning North Belgium. They are within a few miles of Ostend, on the coast of the English Channel.

Fifty thousand Germans who marched through Brussels are now at Ghent.

The English consul at Ostend had advised all the English to leave this place. Most of them left on the night steamer for Folkestone.

The town is peaceful and quiet. The Germans are expected at any moment. They are supposed to be near here now, but there is no definite information as to their whereabouts.

By W. ORTON TEWSON, Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 21.—The actual disposition of the four main armies, numbering in all more than 2,000,000 men, in Belgium tonight is hidden by an impenetrable curtain of censorship, the most rigid ever known. No one is allowed to enter or leave the immediate theater of war; no information is allowed to be sent out.

All that is known positively is that the main French army has not yet been engaged; that the British forces now at the front are larger than those the Duke of Wellington commanded at Waterloo, and that only four of Germany's eighteen full army corps in Belgium have been mentioned in the accounts of severe but sporadic, scattered battles fought this week.

Where are the rest? Brussels Is Taken. We know that the Belgian army that retired from Brussels without firing a shot is still undefeated, and that it is not retreating quietly in its impregnable defenses near Antwerp, but still is harassing Germany's front.

An official dispatch from the Belgians' new army headquarters at Ghent says: "A sanguinary battle has occurred at Aerschot. The Germans advanced in close columns, as at Liege, and suffered heavy losses."

Aerschot is between Brussels and Antwerp, seven miles northeast of Louvain. Liege Holding Out. The latest bulletin from the French department says officially: "The Liege forts still hold out. Those at Namur have not been attacked. Germany's armies will be caught between Namur and Antwerp, which are only thirty-eight miles apart in a direct line."

What does this portend? A week ago we watched the contending of cavalry. In the scenes this week we have been watching encounters between the advanced guards of the main armies.

Now the issue has passed into the hands of the main armies themselves. The commanders are committed to certain lines of advance. They have found, as they believe, the weak spots in the

opposing lines, and on these they will hurl their masses to force a decisive result. The Germans, it appears, have decided to make their main attempt through the plains of central Belgium, where the natural features offer no great obstacle.

Battle on Frontier. A Central News Paris dispatch says an engagement has occurred on the frontier near Basel between French troops and a detachment of German cavalry from Leopoldshöhe and Hueningen. The Germans were repulsed and retired in the direction of St. Louis, leaving 500 dead and injured. The Germans are said to have lost almost all their horses.